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THE SUN, New York City.

Not Wholly a Behring Sea Question. Lord Salisbuny's proposal in lieu of a renewal of the modus virendi, pending arbitration of the Pehring Sea dispute, is characterized as preposterous by most of our contemporaries who are not habitually in sympathy with the efforts of British diplomacy. It is preposterous, but it is very ndroit. It serves to raise a new point that diverts attention from the treaty itself,

while that document is yet unratifled. Instead of continuing last year's agreement to prevent peaching and the reckless destruction of the seals until the questions involved are settled. Lord Salisbury proposes a thirty-mile radius of protection around the islands. Outside of that thirtymile line the slaughter would go on unrestricted, to the immediate profit of the Canadian ponchers and to the certain and speedy extinction of an animal immensely valuable to the human race.

The right to protect the lives of the seals away from the Pribylov Islands depends on one of two things: First, American jurisdiction over the entire waters of Behring Sea east of the line defined at the time of purchase from Russia; or, secondly, the right and duty to interfere anywhere on the high seas with a pursuit shown to be against public policy, good morals, and the common welfare. The suppression of piracy and the suppression of the slave trade are instances in which this undefined and indelimble right have been exercised. Mr. BLAINE has added another striking illustration in his supposed case of the wholesale destruction with dynamite of the fish colonies on the Newfoundland banks.

The first proposition, namely, that our maritime jurisdiction covers Behring Sea, is strenuously denied by Great Britain. If Russia had the right to convey to us exclusive jurisdiction in Behring Sea beyond the three-mile limit, we undoubtedly acquired the right to exercise such jurisdiction. But although exclusive jurisdiction has not been asserted very aggressively from Washington during the negotiations preliminary to the proposed arbitration, the arbitration, as shaped by the provisions of the treaty as it stands, will concern itself chiefly with that aspect of the case. Four of the five questions formulated for decision at Paris refer to the question of exclusive American jurisdiction in Behring Sea. The fifth merely asks whether the United States have any property right in the seals when the animals are found in Behring Sea outside of the three-mile limit.

Mr. HENRY W. ELLIOTT of the Smithsonian Institution, the man who of all men living knows most about the habits of the Alaskan fur seal, and whose devoted and disinterested study of the question for more than twenty years makes his utterances on the subject authoritative, if not final, has shown very clearly that something more than the effective policing of Behring Sea is required if the fur seal is to be preserved from extermination by Canadian greed. The reals from the Pribylov islands make a great sweep annually down through the Aleutian islands, southward to the latitude of San Francisco and beyoud, and back along the American, Canadian, and Alaskan coast line to their place of breeding.

The plain fact, so stangely overlooked by most of those who undertake to discuss the subject, is that even if the pelagic slaughter of the seals should be prevented in Behring Sea, either by the establishment of our exclusive jurisdiction there or by a joint arrangement with Great Britain, the Canadian industry of extermination would only be transferred to the open Pacific, south of the Aleutian archipelago. We could prevent it in the open l'acific as against our own citizens. We could not prevent it there as against the Canadians, or any other foreigners, particularly after we had gone through the form and farce of an arbitration that did not touch the vital point of the

Instead of getting into a heat over the matter of the renewal of the modus virendi and the fairness or unfairness, logical soundness or unreasonableness, of Lord Saliseury's present attitude, it is high time that attention was turned to the merits of the treaty itself.

It looks very much as though we were preparing either for a probable diplomatic defeat at Paris on the non-essential question of exclusive jurisdiction, or for a possib's diplomatic victory on that question. barren in its results as affecting the future of the fur seal, and therefore disastrous to the most valuable part of our Alaskan rossessions.

The Great Coal Strike in England.

In one of the books in which Mr. WIL-LIAM MORRIS, poet and Socialist, advocates a complete transformation of society, he represents the change from the present economic regime, founded on the principle of individual ownership, to the most thoroughgoing socialism, as having been effected in a single week. The amazing revolution was effected such is his assumption-so far as England was concerned, by the simultaneous strike of all Englishmen engaged in skilled or unskilled labor. At one stroke the whole framework of the existing social system fell to pieces and the ground was cleared for a reconstruction of society on a new basis. England will this week witness an approach to the state of things which Mr. Morris has Imagined. For the consumption of coal lies at the foundation of the English social and industrial structure, and by an organized strike of a large majority of the miners of Great Britain the supplies of coal have been suddenly cut off.

every day in England for manufacturing and domestic purposes comes from the mining districts in Lancashire, Yorkshire, Warwickshire, Staffordshire, Cheshire, Cumberland, North Wales, Durham, Northumberland, South Wales, and Scotland. In every one of these districts, except the last three, the miners have struck and will not extract an ounce of the indispensable fuel during the present week, and possibly not for three weeks to come. In the first seven districts named the striking workmen are members of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain and Ireland, which has a membership variously estimated at from 289,000 to 250,000. The Durham miners, also, who are said to number some 70,000, but who are members not of the Federation but of a distinct organization.the National Union, are participating in the present movement. It follows that not far from 400,000 men will deging the , may select his associates according to any

present week stand idle, who last week were ngaged in furnishing most of the daily provision of the substance upon which the whole English people rely for heating purposes, and upon which English locomotive or stationary engines depend for the power needed to set their machinery in motion. During this week, at all events, the only coal brought to the surface in Great Britain will be mined in Northumberland, South Wales, and Scotland, which together comprise only an inconsiderable fraction of the British coal fields.

Of course coal has already risen materially in price and will go on rising until the strike is over. Inasmuch, however, as the intentions of the miners were known beforehand, the suffering resulting from the augmented cost of the sole heating agent employed in Great Britain will not fall upon the households of the rich and well to do who profited by the warning to replenish their stock of fuel. So far as the domestic uses of coal are concerned, the misery caused by the strike will be confined almost exclusively to the poor who are accustomed to buy fuel from day to day. Manufacturers, on the other hand, however eager and pecuniarily able to safeguard themselves against a deficiency of the steam-generating agent, have found it impracticable to do so. The result is that a large number of British manufactories will have to stop work, even if the strike contipues but a week; while, should it last three weeks, there will be such an arrest and dislocation of industry as has not been witnessed in England since the whole body of agricultural laborers struck in WAT

TYLER'S rebellion. The remarkable feature of this strike is that it is not a vindletive answer to a concerted reduction of wages on the part of the mine owners. It is a purely precautionary measure, deliberately entered upon by the workmen themselves from the belief that their employers would sooner or later have made the low price of coal a pretext for cutting down the earnings of the employed. In a conference of the Miners' Federation, held not long ago, a strike was advocated on the express ground that it would clear the markets of all the coal brought to the surface but as yet unsold. If that surplus which has been long accumulating could be once used up, so it was argued, the relation between demand and supply would assure a higher price for the commodity for some time to come. Acting upon this conviction, hundreds of thousands of miners have determined to sacrifice for at least a week the wages that they would otherwise have earned, and in the mean time to support their families by means of their association

funds and their private savings. It will be decided at a conference of the Miners' Federation, which will take place on Wednesday in London, whether the strike will be continued beyond this week, and, if so, for how long. It is a memorable proof of the importance acquired in our time by economical compared with political events. that the debates and proceedings in this voluntary meeting of workingmen will, so far as public attention and anxiety are concerned, entirely eclipse the doings of the Parliament at Westminster.

A Short Session at Albany.

The determination of the Democratic eaders at Albany to adjourn the Legislature on April 14 is sound and judicious. It should be faithfully adhered to. Last year's Legislature, Democratic in the lower branch records since 1874 by adjourning on April 30, after a session of only sixty-two working days. It was the shortest session in seventeen years. That Legislature, however, did not adjourn until it had secured for the Democracy the election of an undoubted Democrat to the United States Senate, and had given to the people of the State the

owest tax rate for thirty-six years. This year, with both branches of the Legislature in the hands of the Democracy it is wisely proposed and intended to outdo and excel even last year's record of prompt, ousinesslike, and faithful public service by adjourning on April 14. But the present Democratic Legislature should, on its adjournment, leave for the scrutiny of this year's voters a record of public efficiency o which the party may with confidence and propriety appeal.

These are the five subjects to which the Democratic State Convention in Saratoga last year pledged the party:

1. A bill to enumerate the inhabitants of the State reparatory to a reapportionment of Senate and Assem-2. A bill to reapportion the Congress districts in pur mance of the Federal statute and upon the basis of the

ecent Federal census. ecent Federal consus, 3. A bill to provide for a Constitutional Convention in econiumce with the wish of the people as declared by large majority at the polis in 1886 4. A bill to revise and consulidate the excise lawer

measure, intelligently and equitably framed, carefully regulating the sale of intoxicating liquors, prescribing ust fees for licenses, and preserving all needed restric ions for the maintenance of order and the good of

and to lessen the burden of direct taxation. These things, with home rule for municipalities, low taxes, the turning out of Re-

publican hold-overs and the substitution

of efficient Democrats in their places, will

justify the confidence of the voters ex-

pressed in Nevember, 1891, and assure a verdict of continuance in November, 1892. The Milliner and he Woman of Fashion. Here is a question asked us by a German physician, who is surprised to find that

even in this republic there are social bars and distinctions: of her 'swell dinners' a lady milliner doing business in New York ! I was under the impression that she would, and I backed my opinion by a wager, if the milliner were a lady in manners, education, and character, and no other objection could be raised against her except that she kept a millicery store. Since then I have made some inquiries, and it seems I have lost my wager. Of course there are here some people who are all the silly temfooleries prevalent in Europe, but the number scems to be larger than I supposed. I should like to know whether the milliners and butcher's trades are

In this free country every hostess has a right to ask to her house whomsoever sh pleases, and to refuse to invite whomsoever she does not want. This privilege of choosing her own company she has inalienably, whether she be a milliner or a woman of fashion. If people do not like her society, The enormous quantity of coal required they can decline her invitations; and if she does not care to include them in it, she is entirely at liberty to leave them out.

To exercise this privilege of selection and exclusion is not to "ape all the silly tomfooleries prevalent in Europe." but to follow the course of mankind generally. So far as it goes, there has been no change in this country since the earliest days. People have always chosen their associates accord ing to their own tastes and predilections, and not under the compulsion of any law above their own will. Everybody is equal in the right to that lib and no one has any right to interfere with anybody in the enjoyment of it. Every individual can do as ne pleases in the matter. He may prefer the society of the religious and those of intrinsic moral or intellectual worth, or he

other standard, their wealth, their polite accomplishments, or their prominence in fashion. The society that wants him can take him in, and the society which does not want him can keep him out; and he has the same privilege of acceptance or rejection on

his own part. That constitutes a general answer to the question of our correspondent, but the same principle applies also to the specific case he mentions. As a matter of fact, the woman of the "so-called 400" would not be likely to invite the milliner to her grand dinners. The relations between them would be purely business and not social, and they would impose on neither any obligation of extending such an invitation to the other. The woman of fashion does not cast any reflection on the occupation of the milliner by not asking her to per feasts, any more than the milliner shows disrespect for her apprentices if she prefers the society of other women at her own dinners. Each of them has the liberty of inviting whom she chooses.

That is not aristocratic exclusiveness. It is democratic freedom. There is no "tabooing" about it. No trades are tabooed socially, not the milliner's and butcher's, nor any other. Milliners, butchers, and everybody else have the privilege of selecting their associates. They are not obliged to ask anybody to sit at meat with them. whom they do not want in their houses. Such invitations are favors extended. They are not rights which can be claimed. Nobody has a right to force himself into a society where he is not wanted; and in the long run, people usually get into their proper places socially, wherein alone they have ease and peace.

They Wouldn't Let Him Cheat.

It is not the reassertion of preference for non-CLEVELAND candidate that constitutes the chief interest of the Hon. HENRY WATTERSON'S latest political remarks Mr. WATTERSON declares, and no one will question his intimacy with the facts, that after arranging the delegates to the Convention of 1888, the White House incumbent's greatest effort was to have offered again, as the new pledge and explanation of his candidacy, the platform which subsequent to his election he had so treacherously smashed into smithereens by his sensational tariff message of 1987. What prevented the Democracy from taking the humiliating responsibility of presenting GROVER CLEVELAND on the repudiated and violated platform of 1884, was that Col. WATTERSON and his free trade colleagues, who by CLEVELAND'S treachery were running the party over the head of SAMUEL J. RANDALL, were too far above the spirit of humbug so irrepressible in the great Mugwump; and so they rejected his attempted subterfuge and made him stand as an honest candidate, although doomed to defeat.

As a study in Clevelandism this has only an historical interest, yet since that has been made one of the most obtrusive features of the times, the effect of every fresh light upon it is worthy of observation and record. Col. Watterson's latest disclosures are certainly among the most illuminating.

Certain Democratic statesmen in Pennsylvania are manifesting a deprayed disposition to use the machine in that State, if they can, for all that it is worth for the Hon. GROVER CLEVELAND.

This is not comment or criticism. It is history.

and on the joint ballot, broke all previous The Philadelphia Telegraph hypothetically Takes Gen. Russell, A. Alger at his own estimate and proceeds to register this opinion:

"Gen. Alors may be as brave, loyal, and brilliant a seldier as he claims to be. There is no desire to deprive him of a single plume of military honor fairly won. His military record may be perfect; yet he may not be the sort of man or politician that the country wants for President. The chances of success at the polls in N vember are not so many and great as to warrant the Republican party taking big risks by nominating a sec-ond or third rate man and politician. Only a first-rate man will be available, and Gen. Argus has done nothing since the war, said nothing, to indicate that he is of the latter class. He is a very rich man, and he may have been an excellent soldier; but he has never, anywhere, shown his ability to rise above the level of practical

Add to this the simple statement that Gen. RUSSELL A. ALGER is a humbug, and enough has been said.

Within a few days the great baseball clubs will be in the South taking advantage of the warmer sunshine in that happy region to loose their joints from the frests of winter and disuse, and getting their strong right, or, in the case of the sinister batters and throwers and pitchers, strong left, arms ready for the fight. Some of the nines have already gone, and others will be upon the road by Saturday. May skill wait on practice, and arnica on both. League and Association, Lancaster and York, are united at last, and the bleaching boards and the heavens. we hope, are ready to smile upon the fair conjunction. This is to be a wonder-working season of baseball, and the heart of the enthu siast knocks at his ribs already. Let BILLY shooting off Latin phrases. Let ALEXANDER III. duck his head for the bombs, and BALFOUR wonder in his soul whether he or Uncle Bon is the biger man. These persons are not in it. Which nine will win the triumphant pennon? Which callous digits will grasp the bun? That is the question and that the controversy for whose settlement America waits with engorness and a swelling in her sporting veins.

On Tuesday last we spoke of the many casualties resulting from the careless driving of vehicles in the streets. That day Mr. Mason HIRSH, who was run over by a vehicle in Broadway, died from the injuries thus received. The same day an aged lady, Mrs. ALLESO GOOD-WILLE, was knocked down, run over, and severely bruised by a light wagon in the Seventh avenue. The day before Frank Leven-DINE, a boy of 10, was knocked down, run over, and dangerously wounded by a wagen in oadway at Canal street. There was yet another casualty of the same kind on that day. In the first case the driver was arrested. but, as no one appeared against him, he was discharged. In the second case the sufferer refused to make a complaint. In the third case the driver was arrested and held to await the result of the boy's injuries. In the other

case no arrest was made. The Common Council will have to enset new ordinance for the better regulation of the driving of vehicles in the streets. The District Attorney will have to be more vigilant in inflict injuries upon pedestrians in the streets. The punishment of a few of the offenders may have an influence in reducing the frequency

A Post's Tribute to an Editor.

A Poet's Tribute to an Editor.

From the Chicago Dully Nees.

TO 4. W. S.

Dear Scott, I'd like to have the muse
tie soaring, "ad captainty"—
The verse should teem, if I might choose,
With wit or briggs or Hand;
Sut no, the sentimental dame
Refuses to be joily!
Her most I venture to procealm
By speptic melaneholy!
Her most I venture to procealm
My homeable sentences of war.
What's more, she will not let me drown
The truth in vinous occains:
Sie stands and bids me let my heart,
thock full of love, soldress you.
In bene incition ere we tur!

"thod-by, old boy—stort bless von."

Economy

EDGENE PIELD.

Not Borrowing Trouble.

THE MUGWUMP CONSPIRACE.

ight Upon Its Organization and Details Unappecially Furnished.

The subjoined letter has come into our possession although the purpose that such an ac-cident should occur was probably never entertained by its author: Naw York, March 7, 1892.

Mr DEAR SENATOR: I have received your letter of March 5. Much obliged to you for your telegram Sat-urday. I wrote to Burden asking him to call upon you. I have not sent on any enrollment blanks to either Rensselaer or Washington county. We have not sent out blanks anywhere where we have lot started a Provisional organization. We want to get our County hairman in each county, and hold him responsible fo the enrollment of his county; and hos aim responsion for the enrollment of his county; and then we send the blanks to the men in the different town-ships whom he names, and who will have charge and he responsible to him and to us. We have not tried any indiscriminate enrollment so far. We are getting our Provisional organizations now pretty well under way. The western part of the State is advancing rapidly. Direids any Madison counties are going nirapidly. Opelds and Madison countles are going at right. We have also got the First Congressional dis-trict going, the Fiftrenth started, and Dutchess pro-vided for in the Sixteenth. I have written to-day to Saumes in Delaware county. Have you any suggest tions to make for Green, Ulster, and Columbia? Is these three counties we have absolutely not started at all. This afternoon, I think, Woodward will go up to call on you and at the same time have a talk with the Judge. I hope there will be no hitch in the impeachment proceedings against T. Sincerely,
ROBERT GRIER MORROR.

Col. Robert Grier Monroe is a member of the staff of Cov. Flower. The Judge he speaks of is the Hon. D. Cady

Herrick of Albany. He was chosen at the election of November last. The gentleman whom the conspirators talk of Impeaching is John Boyd Thatcher of Albany. He was till lately the President of the Albany

for Col. Monroe does not reveal. The enrollments and provisional organizations of which the letter speaks, are to be made up of all the kickers that can be drummed together, and their purpose is simply to destroy the Democratic party.

IN PARNELL'S MEMORY.

A Suggestion to Honor the Patriot by Assisting His Patriotte Mother.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: As an Irish-American, cherishing a love for my native land and a veneration for those engaged in the arduous struggle of lifting her from her present subjugation to that high plane of national Independence which Robert Emmet, with prophetic vision, fereshowed on the altar of self-sacrifleing patriotism in his memorable words: "When my country shall take her place among the nations of the earth, then, but not till then, let my epitaph be written." I desire to offer to Irish patriots throughout the world-and where are they not to be found? -an humble suggestion, at once practica-ble and grateful, which will appeal to their hignest and noblest instincts of true manhood and genuino patriotism. It is unnecessary to say that no man has ever contributed more to the consummation of that end so devoutly wished by all true Irishmen than Charles Stewart Parnell. Whatever objection might have been urged against my suggestion in Mr. Parnell's lifetime cannot possibly exist now. On the contrary, it should come with greater force because of his untimely death. That noble woman, his mother, who so nobly seconded and by her wise counsel and encouragement supported him in his set and encouragement supported him in his manly, unequal contest, is, I regret to say, far beneath that position financially which she ought promily to occupy. Instead of occupying and moving in a section rank equal to that of any princess and possessing a mansion in Fifth avenue, with a retinue of servants and equippages, she is, I has creditably informed, strugging hard with adversity.

I appeal to my brother Irishmen in the United States and in every clime immediately to start the creation of a fund to accomplish the object suggested and lift this noble lady at once and for her life, out of pinches and powerty. The various Irish seefeties could, if they would only put their shoulder to the wheel by collecting small voluntary contributions, accomplish the end in view.

What notice monument to the Irish cause of home rule than an edifice constructed or purchased by frish contributions for such a cause, and when the noble lady would pass away to join her son it could still stand as an enduring monument to the memory of Parnell, Irish patriotism, and a nation's gratitude. I shall cheertally contribute to the fund.

WM. M. O'Regay.

44 Court sterr, Broogly, March, 12, 32. manly, unequal contest, is, I regret to say, far

THE RIGHT TO USE THE ELEVATOR.

A Collector's Rights in an Apartment House, To the United or The Sex-Sec. I am a collector. Not long since I entered a swell apartment house in this city and a sed for a certain party. Being tool they were in I to do to bill and asked a hall boy to doing the passenger elevator, but on arriving I saw it was the one used for baggage and servants. As I have to go in first-class hereis, and have never been refused ad-mittance to the regular passenger elevator I never thought of such a thing, but supposing that the other

elevator was out of order, made no objections.

I was much surprised on getting off at my floor to see the other elevator running, and much more so, when it came in answer to my ring, to be told to take the one I

advice, and walked down,

As I was not positive of my rights I made no complaint, as I will have to go there every month for the next few months and do not want to back down from any stand Pinke. say stand Pinke.

As I was not a servant of the house, had no baggage
whatever was fairly weightessed, and my clother
clean, had I not a perfect them, right to ride in the passenger clevator, it not being out of order? I squinks.

ciem, had I not a perfect legal right to ride in the passenger elevator, it not being out of order? I squinsa.

The question propounded by you is not entirely free from dauth, and we know of no decision of our courts evering this state of facts. We think, however, that you have no romedy against the landford of the apartment house, because there is no privity of contract between you and the landford. The owner of an apartment house has, within fair and reasonable limits, the power to make certain regulations for the management of the house. If such regulations for the management of the house, I fisher regulations be unjust or unfair, the tenants are the only persons who have a right to complain, and, doubtless, the courts would be zealous to enforce the rights of such tenants where there appeared to be any arbitrary or unnecessary infringement upon their enoyment of the premises. A consector or any other person calling upon an accuprant of the house on business would be a mere heensee, entitled to the protection of life and limb, and as such entitled to recover for any fault or negligence of the landford or his agents causing him injury. Pat he could not lorce the landford of permit him to ascend in the passenger elevator unless he cannot there at the request of an oventant or tenant who demanded such right on behalf of the collector. A visitor or friend of a tenant certainly would be entitled to ride in a rassenger elevator. You would have no right to enter the house if the landford chose to deny you that privilege, except at the request of the tenant, the only person who has anything to say.

Jewish Keligious Views,

The Nazarone was an honest man .- " Emanuel" in the New York Hebrew Journal. In the first century the apostles strove to win con

verto by argument and by persuading the heart.—Sermos of Robis Sistemars in Toujet Limesov Et. New York, We cannot refrain from expressing regret that our Christian friends agreed so much precious time and thought on the subject of the conversion of the Jews to Christianity.—The American France. That dogma Biblical inerrancy, which has proved a

rock agains; which Caris, inner has split a number, is no doctrine of ours.—Seem now Habit Minice before the Jewish Theolegical Seminary of New York. Go Sabbath after sabbath to most of our up-town synaporuses and temples, those situated above Four-teenth street, and it will be confessed that the slim attendance and the beggarly account of empty benches

to not suggest in ich desire for "worship."-The Jecial

Messager, Nec York,
The Jewish people is the living object, illustrating
the lesson of humanity. We speak to the world wherever we are and what we say to all the nations is the plain word, "Have we not all one Father? Why, theu, should we deal faithlessly every man against his brother?" Aryan or Semitic, Teston or Siav, Mongol or

Secro-bas not one God created us !- Rath Justice It behooves us to recognize clearly that modern Jowa live in the midst or a Christian civilization — Robbi Colora. apposing that you are a Jew, or a Christian, or a dobammedan. Is your particular belief the one that shall provail? Does the Aimighty from His heights in heaven see the Hebrow Hible, or the Gaspels, or the Keran—does he see the Jew as a Jew, or the Christian as a Christian, or the Mohammodau as the follower of Nohammed? He vie as not creed or seets, but deed and men. Have a care, therefore, as to whom you call unbeliever and heretic, as to whom you condemn to sternal perdition. What did He of Nazareth say? "Why beholdest thou the mote that is in thy brother's eye, but considerest not the beam that is in thy own?"

WAS MR. STANION A PRO-SLAVERY

Mis Surviving Stater Repels the Imputatio

and Proves His Anti-Siavery Position by His Letters and Other Evidence. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: An article from the pen of Mr. Geo. Alfred Townsend, reporting an interview with the Hon. John Sherman, was published in your paper of Sunday, Feb. 28. In it Mr. Sherman, speaking of Mr. Stanton, Secretary of War under President Lincoln, makes some assertions, honestly believing them to be true I am sure, which, nevertheless, are so entirely false, as regards the political opinions and position of Mr. Stanton, that I beg room in your columns for the refutation of the charge by means of Mr. Stanton's own words, so that they may be as widely circulated.

Mr. Sherman says: "Stanton was a Breckinridge Democrat, as Gen. Butler was, and supported the Breckinridge and Lane ticket." As this misrepresentation has for more than a quarter of a century been again and again repeated, it is high time that his friends should be able authoritatively to deny the accusation and his enemies be silenced. Here is the testimony of one friend, Louis A.

Walker, the only one now living who knew him intimately from boyhood to manhood. He writes thus: "Donn Platt in his book states that 'Stanton was a Pro-Slavery Democrat.' I shall be eurlous to know upon what authority he or

others make that statement. "Politics were tainted considerably thereby before Stanton changed his place of business as attorney to Pittsburgh. I have often had familiar conversations with him on this matter, always eliciting from him the strongest anti-slavery sentiments, and never hearing from his lips a pro-slavery uttorance. No: Stanton was essentially and thoroughly an op-Democratic Club. What he is to be impeached ponent of slavery and a friend of freedom.

"You properly resent the idea that Stanton was a 'Pro-Slavery Democrat' Oh. no! I know it from his own lips that he utterly abhorred the increasing hold that pro-slavery nfluence was taking upon parties. Churches and the people, to lengthen a lease of power the holding of which was an outrage." More to the same purpose Mr. Walker has

given, but Stanton's own words are the strongest testimony and yield no uncertain sound. In the second session of the Twenty-eighth longress, when the resolutions for annexing Texas were under consideration in the House of Representatives, the measure which afterward received the name of the one who offered it, and thus made it illustrious in consequence, known as the "Wilmet Proviso," was presented and immediately supported in a speech by the Hon. Jacob Brinkerhoff, the real author of the measure, who, through rare self-negation, never asserted his right, when the Proviso became famous, to have his name attached to it as the author. He drew up the paper, and, making three copies, gave Wilmot, with the understanding that whichever could get the floor first, should present it Wilmot succeeded and Brinkerhoff followed in support of it. This letter to the latter from Stanton was written in consequence:

" Columbes, Jan 19, 1845. "DEAR SIR: I cannot refrain from expressing the satisfaction with which I have read your speech on the Texas question. It would have delighted me to have been able to hear you deliver it, but the effect will tell upon the public mind as a 'word in season.'

"There is too much inclination among Northern men to submit in silence to the insolent demands of the South; and one of the chief duties that will devolve upon us as citizens of free and independent States, will be to curb the spirit of domination that has too long been suffered to prevail.

'You have set a maniy and noble example in which many besides myself will to the uttermost sustain you. I trust, therefore, that the ground you have taken will be maintained. and that you will believe me to be sincerely and truly your friend. "EDWIN M. STANTON."

In a letter from C. P. Wolcott to Stanton, dated Akron, 12th December, 1847, he writes: 'Do you not attend the Convention on the 8th January? They will very much need your aid on the Wilmot Proviso. If you are not there, I am afraid the old Hunker game will be played over ngain."

"Columbus, O., Dec. 27, 1847. "A strong effort will be made to smother the Wilmot Proviso. Medary & Co. take hold of every newcomer and rub him down effectually. Spalding and Carter came to town flerce as lions, but Medary licked them in shortly. hearts to bear up the Proviso against it. Will you not be here in time of need? Everything indicates that the Convention will be an exciting one, and will perhaps break up in a In a letter dated Pittsburgh, Christmas, 1847.

Stanton replied: "It is doubtful whether I shall be able to get to Columbus, much as my heart desires to be at the Convention to strike for truth and free-

Again, Pittsburgh, Jan. 20, 1848; "The Demoratic Convention seems to have fizzled out for want of some one who had courage enough to make them too the mark. My engagements here would not allow me to leave, or I would have been at the Convention myself.

"EDWIN M. STANTON." In another he writes:

"Pirtisburgh, Nov. 11, 1848,
"The Presidential election has resulted in the overthrow of Cass, which for one I do not regret. The manner in which the Free Soil men on the Reserve adhered to their ticket, gratified me very much: but I am disappoint ed with the result in New York and Pennsyl-

The foregoing are enough to show that Stanton saw and would not yield to the haughty domination of the South in their determination to make the Government sup-port their "peculiar system," which more and more governed the Democratic party. Seeing this, he had not for some years taken any active part in politics, confining bimself entirely to his law business. The cominge of the Free Soil party in 1850 he had no confidence in and, as he certainly would not vote for Buchanan, he changed his residence to Washington city, and did not vote at all. Had the nominge of the Free Soil party in 1856 been Birney, whom he greatly admired and had great confidence in, who by the able character of his paper in Washington, had showed both his ability and his faithfulness to the principles of liberty. Stanton would have supported him.

Should it be asked why, as he felt so deeply the evil tendency of the pro-slavery power, he did not exert his influence for the struggling Free Soil party, the answer is that the situ ation in which he was placed by his family cares was such that close attention to his legal hosiness was demanded for their sup-port. He law wass were important, and his line and efforts were demanded in their

pert. His my mass were important, and the limits and efforts were demanded in their preparation.

To take any active part, as by the force of his character he would have been compelled to do if manifesting the interest he undoubtedly felt, would have made demands upon his time which be could not answer. The men placed as standard hearers of the Free Soil party he had no confidence in; and so he remained silent but waterful. His position and teelings were well understood by his family and intimate friends, and they would have been deeply grieved had they thought any defection in his principles possible.

Silent los, till slavery dared to raise its hand against the Government and defy law, the rule of his life; then hear him speak to one whose heart, as the schoes of the first shot on Sumter rolled to the North, had said "It is my death knell."

"I cordially agree in the sentiments expressed. They are the rule of action that guides me. I hold my present position only to defend this Government from its enemies. When it becomes apparent that defence is unavailing. I shall do like Anderson, spike my guns and retire to a stronger position and keep the flaz of my country still flying.

Enerth M. Sianton."

This was long before he joined Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet: and when he complied with the man-date of the President, he changed neither his principles nor his expressions. PHILA STANTON WOLGOTT.

SEWICKLEY, March &

ARMY STAFF CORPS CONSOLIDATION.

Possibility of Merging the Adjulant-General's and Inspector-General's Departments. WASHINGTON, March 12.-The army officers had their innings during the Fifty-first Congress, and what with retirement statutes and so on, they received an amount of pronotion unparalleled for many a year. But now the prospect is that no legislation can be ounted upon that increases the cost of maintaining the army, while schemes of decrease will be watched to see that they do not de-

prive the army of sources of efficiency.

Mr. Manderson has introduced a bill to increase the Inspector-General's Department sists of a Brigadier-General, two Colonels, two Lieutenant-Colonels, and two Majors. The pending bill adds a Colonel, Lieutenant-Colonel, and four Majors. The argument for the bill is that for years it has been found necessary to detail several officers from other branches of the army to this department. For example, during the past twelve months half a dozen line officers were so detailed. Hence it is urged that they or others might as well be permanently assigned to the Inspector-General's Department.

The centrary argument rests on two grounds. The first is that it is better that line officers should have occasional tours of staff department duty to make them better informed as to the whole round of the military establishment. Again, the introduction of six officers would be the addition of just that amount of additional expense, since the number of line officers would remain the same and the temporary detachments for inspection duty would not be made.

But another solution of the matter has been suggested which may merit some consideration. This is the consolidation of the Adju-

But another solution of the matter has been suggested which may merit some consideration. This is the consolidation of the Adjutant-General's and Inspector-General's Departments under a single head. This could be the more easily done at the prosent time, since Adjt.-Gen. Relten is about to 16 retired for age. The subordinate grades in the two departments are exactly the same—Colonel. Lioutenant-Colonel, and Major. There need accordingly be no clashing, since in the united departments each officer would be in the same grade as before, taking rank therein according to the original spepiatments to that grade. There are seven appointments to that grade. There are seven appointments to that grade. There are seven the colored in the inspector-deneral's. The consolidated department would have twenty-three available for duties in either.

That the officers of the Adjutant-General's Department are capable of performing inspection duties may be assumed not only from the fact that in recent years some of them have been actually assigned temporarily to duty under the Inspector-General when the latter had not enough force. With consolidation a large force of officers could be turned into inspection work during those parts of the year in which it is most urgent. Inspections could also be conducted simultaneously in order to compare the results.

With an army no larger than curs the number of officers doing staff daty is probably not too few, compared with the line, but they may not be distributed in quite the best way. An unnecessary multiplied of bureaus may result when an army reckned in hundrels of thousands, with a great warron its hands, is ent down in peace to an aggregate of fewer than 30,000 officers and circks for departments containing only seven officers in one case and eight in another.

We now find ax-Sweretary Proctor urging in the Senate avery great ultimate reduction of the pay corps, bringing it down in fact to a total of twenty officers, while the House Army Appropriation bill contains the same measure. Pra

Foreign Notes of Beal Interest.

The first consignment of ten from Natal has been sold in Lon lon.

The Society of Friends has a niributed more than \$100,000 to the Russian sufferers. There are at present forty thousand skilled workmen ut of work in Vienna-oue-fifth of all the workmen in

A disease peculiar to Japan is known as Julie, which is thought to be the result of a rice diet. The disease is a slow degeneration of the nervous system and steadily increasing weatness of the patient.

to members of the British Royal family are to attend the Ascot races this year. The Queen has given orders that the Royal stand is to be kept closed, with all the blinds drawn down, during the meeting. The Vienna of had Garage advertises for a hangman. with the offer of a salary of \$220 and \$50 for lodging

One hundred dollars will also be allowed for two assistants. Candidates must give certificates of ability. experience, and good character. The late W. H. Smith left £1,760,460 of personalty made from his book stails. He left to his wife some houses and \$40,000 a year while she remains unmar ried. After various other bequests he leaves the bulk of the estate to his son, the Hou, William F. D. Smith.

A genuine old Roman circus placard, a thin slab of atone three feet long, has been acquired by the British Museum. In the upper corner there are holes for cords to pass through, so that it might be hung up outside the theatre, and it bears this inscription in Latin. "Circus full. Immense applause. Doors shut." The Dake of Connanght is the first Royal Dake to be

come a director in a dividend paying company. It is the Church Schools Company (Limited), and although Rabusiness is semi-philanthropic, it declares dividends. and the Duke of Connaught's election was held up by the Dean of St. Paul's, who is also a director, as a ur ise of larger divisionds and further sub-criptions.

Paris has been agreed with the moral impulse. The editor of the Genele has been fined 600 france for an Article headed "Prostitution in Paris." The Cho de Ro beard was fined 2.000 france for an indecent engraving, and the artist was fixed to the same extent. The auther of a paragraph was shed 500 francs, and the author of a pseudo-medical book has been sentenced to three months' impresonment and 3,000 francs due, One of the most calebrated opers singers of the past

generation, at whose feet half of Europe lay at one time, was buried list week as a pauper in Vienna. So was Rosa titiling. She was racticularly great in "The Prophet." She died aged 58, having lost her votco eighteen years rgm and inving been for the last two years a cripple. When quite years she married Her-mann, the conjurer, whose brother survives him. Evidence increases that the universal language will be English. It has already taken the place of French in Germany and Bussia. All the deliberations of the recent Conference concerning Samoa were conducted in English instead of French. A gentleman in Libera

Sand. Of contemporary authors Zois is most in de mand, and second to him is Jules Verne. Detective stories seem to have had their day, daborian and he Montepin now being comparatively neglected. Posts are more read, in proportion to have a in France that in England, and Veter lingo is at the head of his class.

At a trial in Home, the pa utill being the propertor of an embroders business which was documed in the press as paying starvation wages, one witness said that for a drugget upon which an average workwoman would be occupied three days, working ten hours per diem, is 24gd was mad, of which 84gd, was deducted

for wool. At: This meant a wage of Bigd, per day. Another winess stated that she was an exceptionally quick emiroderess, and could earn is. 41, a day others, however, only earning iid or 104. Another said that by working hard from seven in the morning till two the next morning she could earn 2s.

The art of singing was mournfully described as in its decadence in Rossini's day even. In one of his letters, just published, to Francesco Florimo, for more than sixty years librarian of the Naples Royal Con-servatory of Music and entter of a method of singing Rossini says: "Today vocal art waits at the barricades. The ancient cowery song is replaced by the nervous: the science by the howing lones called the Prench method; and lastly, the sentimental and affec-tionate by a pussionate hydrophobia. As you see, dear

-A steamship that left Portland for Liverpool las week carried in her cargo 12.831 barrels of apples, of which 6,029 barrels were Maine Saldwins. -A Chinaman reached St. Stephen, N. B., last week

on his way to Calais. Me. having come from the Patific coast in bond. It is the first case of the kind ever known in bond, It is too first case of the kind over known in New Brunswick.

—In St. Mary's tatholio Church, Biddeford, Me., one Sunday recently the pastor, the Rev. Father Lineham.

created a sensation by declaring that bereafter be would refuse to administer the Sacrament to any person who sold higher on Sunday. -Handling short lobsters is a risky, business in Maine. Beernity a worder, selized from two expressmen tweive horrels containing 1,024 short lobaters, and the culprits were fined \$1,024 each. The lobaters were dumped overboard, and may now attain a decent size. —The City Marshal of Corvallis, one of Oregon's most

thriving cities, the busy metropolis of a seaboard county, issued notice recently that "in the future not cows will be allowed staked out in the city limits." Corvallis seems to be copying Chicago sairs and pretensions.

-Isane Richards of East Machine, Me., who lacks a

few months of being 10 years of age is said to be the oldest pensioner of the war of 1812. He is slightly deaf, but otherwise his faculties are unimpaired. He lives in the same house with children, grandchildren, and great-grandchildren.

—The record of the immense wheat crop in the Da kotas last year is incomplete yet. Because the elevators

were full to the roofs, and not enough cars could be had to carry the grain out of the State, thousands of bush-els of wheat were piled up in the streets of several North Dakota towns during the winter.

-The Liverpool bark Mary Mark, bound for Rio de Janeiro, has been sixty three days on the way and has got only as far as Cardiff. She started from Liverpool on Dec. 21 and put back twice to Liverpool in a disabled condition. Then she went ashore on the Welsh coast. She returned again to Liverpool leaky, and afterward

she put into Cardiff in a damaged condition. -Returns just published show that the population of the colony of Western Australia on Dec. 81 last was 53,285-82,228 males and 21,057 females. The number or births during the year was 507; arrivals by immi-gration, 1,802; cases of death, 331, and other depar-tures, 893. It would seem that open one differ as to whether the colony is a good place to lumigrate to or

emigrate from. -Mr. C. C. Atchison has made a tour from England to Sucnos Ayres and back recently. He went for his health and found it, and incidentally he has written a racy description of his winter craise, during which he visited Lisbon, St. Vincent, Pernambuce, Rode Japeiro, Montovideo, and other places. He made the round trip for \$500, was gone two months, had a glorious time, and thinks that be got a great deal for his money.

—Two young city bred women, daughters of a prominent wholesale merchant in San Francisco named

Lowenstein, are living on and working a land claim in the state of Washington between Hadlock and Port Lud-low. They took up the claim two years ago and have lived on it continuously stoce, built the cabin in which they live, and have cleared and grubbed twenty acres -Some of the younger squaws of the Tarratine ribe
of Ind ans are better looking and better educated than many of their white sisters. Alice, the eighteen-year old daughter of John Francis, the big hunter and trap per of the Penobscot, is a very protty and graceful girl, with dark, lustrous eyes, and a clear olive complexion,

She speaks English, French, and the Tarratine dialect. plays the plane, makes many kinds of rancy work, and has travelled some. —Sister Rose fiertrude, who made many friends while she was in this city on her way to the Hawailan Islands to live and labor in the leperacttlement, and married Dr. Lutz in that far-off country, writes that she is happy in her island home. She says that a rea ling room, provided with games, books, and so en, has been built for the unfortunates, and she adds that the beat thing that can be done for them is to amuse

them and cultivate their minds. -Two little islands furnish four-fifths of the cloves consumed by the world. The islands are Zanzibar and Pemba, and a little while ago Araba found it very profitable to bring slaves from the African lake region to the coast and smuggle them in the night over to Pemba to work on the clove plantstions. These farms were very remunerative once, but the market has been overstocked and the price has fallen so low that the

clove raisers have decided to diversify their crops. -A young man of Buena Vista, Col., decided to try his fortune at Crede, the new El Dorado, and as the first part of his outfit he bought an immense revolver. While fooling with it he accidentally shot himself. The Lendville Chronicle remarks that "the revolver, the powie knife, the ditk, and the slungshot have no place pistois in his beit will find his occupation gone." There may be exceptions to that, but, as a matter of fact, the man with the "gun" and bowie occupies the same place in the West that the tough with the sandbag does

-Rain makers, of whom Gen Dyrenforth is the patron saint, seem to have struck a very profit-able field for labors, or other performances, in some parts of California. The Inter-State Rain Making Com-pany has established be adquarters at Huron, Cal., in a region that has about 70,000 acres in grain, and is negotiating with the farmers to supply rain enough to insure six sacks or more of grain an acre this season, the pay to be collected after the crop has been harvested. If the season be favorable, the rain makers will collect 50 cents an acre; if unfavorable, they will lose nothing, except the cost of the fireworks. There needn't be any fireworks even, as the plan would allow them to sit down, let nature take her course, and ect the 50 cents an acre, or lose

lemina. He has saveral criminals on his hands, awaiting capital punishment. When his workmen tried to put the guillotine in order they found that, owing to its ong desuse, it was in a very bad way, and it broke down comp etely during a "reheareat." Then the Governor backed around for an executioner, and could find no one who would volunteer to work the defective ma-chine. He has written to the Colonial Office in Paris, requesting the loan of an executioner who knows his business and of a well-regulated guillotins. The Un-der Secretary for the Colonies did in a happen to have a supply of the valuable commodities on hand, and he applied to the Minister of Justice. It is expected that one the assistant executioners in Paris and the second best guillotine in stock will be supped to Senegal.

-An Arab new spaper from Omdurman says that im-mediately after the death of the late Khedive, Tewfik Pashe, the successor of the Mahdi, Kalifa Abdullah, assembled his Emirs and Generals to a council and put the question whether it was not time to declare war on Egypt, a young and inexperienced Khedive being on the throne. He was ready to place himself at the head of his army and march on Egypt atones. His Emirs and Generals, however, advised the Kahla, Lefore he undertook a new campaign, to travel round his country, inspect the garrisons, and preach to his people a new war against the faithless Englishmen, After some consideration the Kalifa approved this ad-vice and decided to act out on his journey of inspec-tion. Four days later he left Omdurman, with a nuassuite for Burber, down the Nile, intending to

Spirit Rappings in Good Morse.

Millenshum, O., March 7.—At a spiritual scance in a residence in the northern part of the city last night, shortly after the circle was formed under the glare of the gaslight, peculiar rappings were heard on the table as if some telegraph operator were sending a message. The telegraph operator at the rallroad other was sent for, and, listening to the rans, declared they were made by an expert operator who seemed to know several persons present.

recent Conference concerning Samoa were conducted in English instead of Freich. A gentileman in Literal says that English has driven out every other freight tongue from the west coast of Africa, where once Portuguese was sommant. This progress in India is steady, as it is also in Jacan.

In Paris as elsewhere the Obsaries show that fully 50 per cent, of the books loqued out are novels. Dumas leads the list of popular authors, with Eugene Sue second. Balsac is going out of fashion, as is also George and, of contemporary authors Zois is most in de-

He was a gentler specimen of his class than one usually meets, and when he made his appeal for something to eat at the kitchen door of a Cass avenue house he was asked to come in by the fire. As the lady of the house busited about she watched him and finally said.

"You don't look as if you had always been a tramp."

"You don't look as if you had always been a tramp." I haven't, ma'am." he replied, without offence at being called a tramp. "I came from a very good family."

She let him eat on without interruption, bus after he had finished she said:
"You say you came from a good family. May Insk the name?"
"It was Blankleigh, m'am." he responded.
"Why," she said in surprise, "that is the name of the family next door to us."
"Yes'm." he replied, "I noticed it on the door plate. That's the family I came from. They gave me the bounce just before I called here." and he got away speedily.

A Town Meeting Says Sunday is the Word.

reads. The ancient covery wong is replaced by the pervous: the scient by the howing once called the Preuch method; and, bashy, the sentimental and affectionate by a paratomate hydrophobia. As you see, dear triend, the question in wardays is saiely a question of large. Because of question whether Sunday or Sabbath was the proper term to use was decided and the creation in the constables be antiferized to enforce the laws against hunting and fishing on the present one, and the sure that generations will understand distracted than the present one, and will understand the to profit by your beneficant deciring, which I shink capable of reviving the beautiful art of song or our common country, which will render your excellent book immortal.